



*In Election Monday***Last Bid by Canada's Stanfield**

By William Borders

MONTREAL, July 4 (UPI).—Robert Stanfield, who has spent six years trying to become the prime minister of Canada, faces what is generally regarded here as his last chance in the parliamentary election next Monday.

If he and his Progressive Conservatives cannot succeed this time in unseating Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, as they very nearly did in the last election 20 months ago, Mr. Stanfield will probably have to step down as party leader. Considering that possibility, he once said:

"I've been premier of Nova Scotia for 11 years. I've been the leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition. I'm not going to cry if that's the way I go out."

The remark was characteristic of Mr. Stanfield, a restrained and utterly unassuming man, whose campaign, covering 40,000 miles in less than six weeks, has been tireless but dispassionate.

Mr. Stanfield is using tougher rhetoric this time around, accusing Mr. Trudeau of "what I can only charitably call inaccuracies" and telling audiences that the



Robert Stanfield

song, sung and played by "Hoopers," his six-piece traveling band:

Now there's a man who'll take a stand,  
A man with strength to help this land.  
That new day that's been coming is right at hand.  
It's now! Right now! It's now!

Shaking hands in supermarkets and addressing noisy rallies in every corner of the country, Mr. Stanfield, a graduate of Harvard Law School, has made Canada's 10.9 percent inflation rate the central theme of his campaign, asking for "a mandate to put our economy back in order."

The cliché among Stanfield supporters is that if their 60-year-old candidate could spend 15 minutes talking privately with every voter in Canada, he would win easily. Even his opponents concede that his intelligence and his sense of humor are appealing in personal encounters.

But when those qualities do not come across on the stage or on the television screen—and usually they do not—all that the strategists have left to work with is the public image of an inarticulate, often ponderous man who has angular features and a preference for gray suits and white shirts.

Typically, one of the most widely published photographs of this campaign showed Mr. Stanfield awkwardly fumbling a football in an informal scrum with his aides during a layover at an airport.

In fact, Mr. Stanfield seems to have considerably more physical stamina than Mr. Trudeau, who has been photographed skindiving in Tahiti and skiing in the Alps. The Prime Minister's campaign schedule includes regular rest periods and late morning starts.

The day that Mr. Stanfield fumbled the football will be covered 3,700 miles and five time zones, with campaign stops along the way. At 8:30 the next morning, he was in a radio station answering questions phoned in by listeners.

At one point he exclaimed:

"...One of the questions which we have to ask ourselves as a country is what is in the name of God is strategic superiority? What is the significance of it, politically, militarily, operationally, at this level of [nuclear weapons] numbers? What do you do with it?"

He continues to insist that there is no clash between him and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger on basic perceptions. Neither will be in office when the strategic approaches they advocate become policy, a senior official noted.

But it would appear that on several central issues the strategy advocated by the American Joint Chiefs of Staff and

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger prevailed, rather than Mr. Kissinger's.

Elther because of the Soviet demands or the American military's position, or both, President Nixon emerged from the summit with protection on his political right—a major factor in the impeachment challenge. Because he made no initiative, he cannot be accused of "selling out."

A senior American official and Soviet sources in Moscow acknowledged that an American proposal for controlling multiple nuclear warheads was rejected by the Soviet Union. Soviet sources implied that the proposal was spurned before the summit talks began.

The aim of the American offer was to agree on a ceiling for multiple warheads that would give an advantage to the United States, which holds a commanding lead, in return for a Soviet

That was the conclusion reached by the Soviet Union, several Soviet sources said.

In their summit bargaining, an American source said, both President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev found their military establishments were basing their demands on the highest combination of nuclear deployments imaginable.

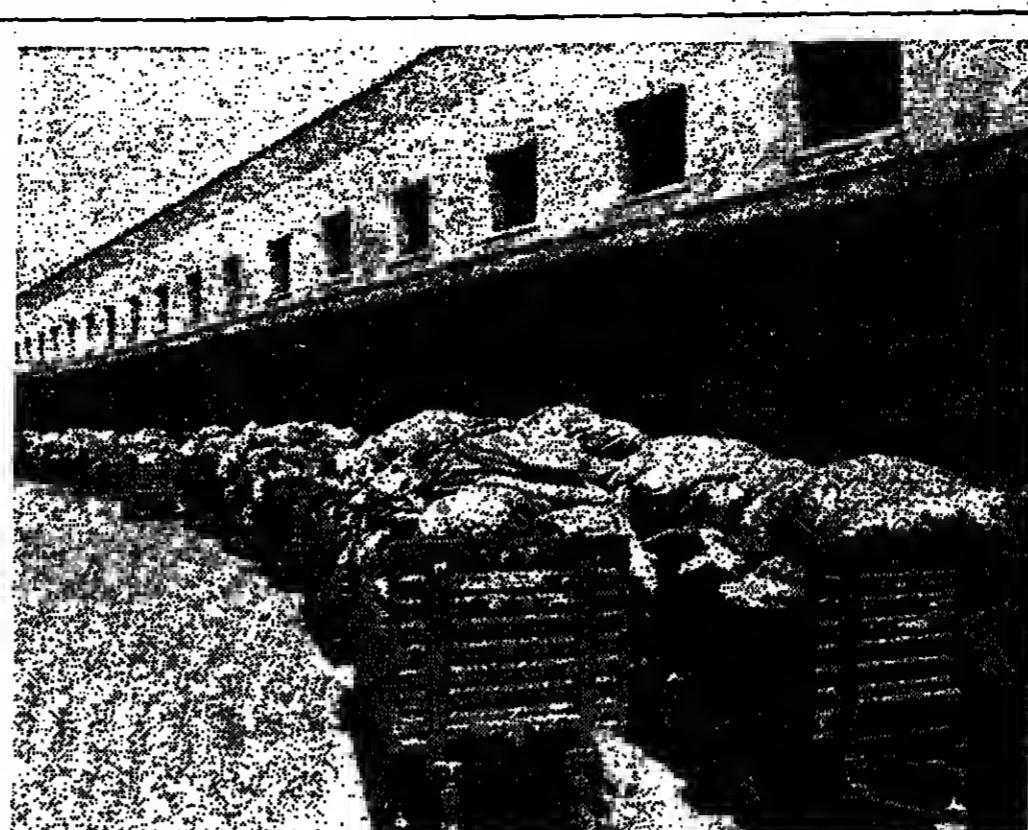
The American source said the U.S. delegation initially regarded as incredible the Soviet military claims of what the United States might be capable of doing to the Soviet Union with present American military superiority. But, on checking with U.S. military planners, the American delegation was surprised to find the Soviet claims of existing American military capabilities to be plausible.

The refusal to transmit a CBS-TV report about the hunger strike of dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov followed an expression of "regret" by a Soviet television official because of seven blocked transmissions of newscasts by all three U.S. networks deemed to be "anti-Soviet."

Last night, Murray Franson, the CBS Moscow correspondent, tried to send his report on Mr. Sakharov's situation following the President's departure, but was prevented from doing so when the technicians turned off their equipment and walked out of the studio.

Earlier, Fedor Kuznetsov, the deputy chief of the Foreign Department of the State Committee for Radio and Television, had said that "nothanded" technicians were being told not to interrupt further transmissions.

Some U.S. newsmen privately contend that such systematic censorship could only have been the result of a higher-level decision, although Soviet officials have attributed it to a low-ranking supervisor.



NO LETTER TODAY—If you're waiting for a letter from Rome, this picture might explain the delay. The two lines of carts loaded with undelivered mail at Rome railroad station are a common sight caused by labor trouble and disorganization.

**News Analysis****Nixon Holds to Détente Despite Weaknesses**

(Continued from Page 1)

identical party arrived in Moscow.

High Nixon administration officials are now saying in private that it was not the Washington debate between militants and moderates over nuclear controls that inhibited the negotiations, but combined caution of the Soviet and American military.

Spread throughout Mr. Kissinger's Moscow press conference were warnings of the mutual danger in the pursuit of military "superiority" by either the Russians or the Americans in a nuclear age.

At one point he exclaimed: "...One of the questions which we have to ask ourselves as a country is what is in the name of God is strategic superiority? What is the significance of it, politically, militarily, operationally, at this level of [nuclear weapons] numbers? What do you do with it?"

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**U.S. Study Finds Concorde Far Noisier Than Other Jets**

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—

The Concorde supersonic transport and its Russian counterpart, the Tu-144, will produce noise that carries farther and has an impact on more people than even the loudest jets now in use, a Transportation Department report concludes.

The report says the plane noise will probably not sound much louder than the noisiest conventional jets, but that frequency levels produced by the SST engines will probably cover a greater distance.

"Substantial adverse public reaction is expected," the report warns, if the federal government allows either plane to begin scheduled flights at any U.S. airport, except possibly the new Dallas-Fort Worth regional airport. That airport is surrounded by sparsely populated land.

The Concorde already has made several demonstration flights into U.S. airports, and its builders currently have pending with the Federal Aviation Administration a request for approval of 36 promotional flights from London to U.S. cities. The plane could begin regularly scheduled service as early as the end of 1976.

Dec. 11 Report

The department's report, dated Dec. 11, 1973, was turned over to lawyers for the Environmental Defense Fund as the result of a court suit. EDf made the document available to the public.

The report says the Concorde, using the recommended landing strip at Kennedy International Airport in New York City, would expose 55,000 persons to noise levels of 100 effective perceived noise decibels (EPNDDB)—about the same sensation of noise a person would get while standing 50 feet from a highway as a heavy-duty diesel truck would past.

In contrast, the report said, a Boeing 707 using the same landing strip would expose about 35,000 persons to the same noise, and a 707 with sound-shielding material in its engines would expose only about 7,000 persons to the same noise.

Heavy Military Demands

Mr. Kissinger implied that the military on both sides wanted too much. In turn that raised the question of whether President Nixon was too weakened by Watergate to risk the wrath of the American military lobby to put a more venturesome proposal to the Soviet Union.

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ing. In contrast, the Tu-144

is one of the new family of lower-noise-producing aircraft—produces 90 EPNDDBs on takeoff and 105 white landing.

The Concorde's noise levels are deceptive low, the report says.

The noise levels quoted for the Concorde (and the Tu-144) do not accurately represent the impact of that aircraft relative to sonic aircraft, however.

The study said there is no known or predicted technique to reduce significantly the noise of the Concorde.

**Arab League Offers Beirut Financial Aid**

(Continued from Page 1)

United States has been warning Israel about the political consequences of repeated strikes causing civilian casualties in Lebanon and Egypt and Syria among other Arab countries have been placing restraint to the Palestinians.

Although these reports could not be confirmed from any official source they seemed to fit in well with the Arab Defense Council's discreet moderation today.

A sharp exchange occurred between the ministers of Iran and Syria, according to conference sources, when Arab Foreign Minister Shafiq Dageh attributed the plan of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization to the brokering of an agreement signed by Egypt and Syria. Syrian Foreign Minister Abd al-Basset al-Khatib retorted that if the Iraqi Army was ready to fight it should move to the front and do so.

**No Tree Movement**

Conference sources said that today's resolutions in not far from the Arab League's original plan to attack Israel and the number of volunteers has increased in recent weeks.

The sources said that, instead of discouraging the guerrillas, Israeli raids on their bases in Lebanon had the contrary effect.

**Salcharov Continues Hunger Strike After a Week**

MOSCOW, July 4 (UPI)—Andrei Sakharov, the dissident nuclear physicist, said today that on doctor's orders he would abandon at midnight tonight the hunger strike he began last Friday.

He told Western newsmen that because of low blood pressure and a weight loss of 20 pounds he has been told to stop fasting.

Mr. Sakharov undertook the hunger strike to draw attention, during President Nixon's visit, to the ill-treatment of political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

He appealed, in particular, for clemency for Vladimir Bukovsky, a 31-year-old biologist said by his mother to be seriously ill after spending most of his adult life in jail.

Mr. Legros walked out of Fremes Prison last night after putting up half of 150,000 francs (about \$30,000). He had been held since April 16 and is awaiting trial on charges of art fraud and using false certificates of authenticity.

**Argentina Army Chief Vows Forces' Loyalty at Peron Bier**

(Continued from Page 1)

that Mrs. Peron was determined to return the country to normal as soon as possible and that she had called on labor unions to cut short work stoppages called as gestures of thanks to Peron who died on Monday at 78.

It appeared that a decision to halt the 15-year-old state was made because the body had only been partially embalmed and decomposition had begun. Reuters reported.

The official news agency Tlaman reported that a Japanese specialist had been contracted to embalm the body to allow people to view it while it was lying in state.

A policeman managing one of the barricades in front of Congress said: "The body is in pretty bad shape, you know."

**France Confirms Heating Oil Curbs**

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## gate Probe Reveals rent CIA Leak to KGB

By John M. Crewdson

TON, July 4 (NYT)—A drunken and dead agent who apparently was a Soviet spy somewhere in Asia and told him what emerged as a result of the Watergate committee's CIA activities: issued by the committee a cryptic mention "lay" that highly resembles said yesterday in the conversation "the effect on many of the clandestine operations 'WE' and CIA the West." Bennett, deputy director for told the Watergate according to its report, "threatened to Western Hemisphere

man was described as "despondent, disenchanted with the agency and its' at the time of his contact with the Russians ago.

Extremely sensitive, not yet learned what formation the American but the sources said matter was still extremely sensitive.

The less important rents compromised in nation, however, was Washington public relations, Robert R. Mullen, for years been providing for CIA agents

to the Senate report, by the Watergate committee staff and, respectively, the Mullen maintained a relationship with the Central Intelligence since its incorporation.

time of the Watergate on June 17, 1972, the Co. employed a retired CIA operative pleaded guilty to having to tap telephones Democratic party's headquarters there, in the company's president Bennett, has said. Mullen Co. was not serving as a cover organization for committee report notes' covert security clearance extended by the CIA's a left the agency to join party in 1970.

Bennett, the son of Sen. Bennett, R-Utah, has the Mullen organization. The company handles for President Nixon's campaign and reportedly to set up and administer campaign that received \$25,000 in dairy industry repeals in 1971 and \$100,000 toward Hughes in 1972.

19, 1972, memo from Lukas, Mr. Bennett's "dear" at the CIA refers WH flap," according to letter report, and "states

the Mullen cover is ter-

### Exiles Cite Blast

July 4 (AP)—The Cuban National Front, an exile organization at the Cuban Embassy. There were no injuries.

### News Analysis

## peachment Panel Stalled in Search for Irrefutable Facts

James M. Naughton, INGTON, July 4 (NYT)—The Judiciary Committee's view of senior panel has not yet faced up to impeachment. Its members reportedly become so en- in 8,000 pages of documents of the Watergate and scandals that they have overlooked the dimensions of the case.

search, thus far in vain, one piece of conclusive, le evidence of presidential criminality that might outcome has distracted from a circumstantial pattern of White House to consider that these senior officers to be the heart of the case. The members have their role, in that view, slipped from a position of agitation to one of trial.

the committee's Democ- al, Rep. Peter Rodino of New Jersey, while he demonstrated a sense play in yielding, usually to White House and demands for partic- President Nixon's law- pears to have permitted ity to become the ad- confrontation that the a had said must be pre-

was little doubt, as the recessed its inquiry long Independence Day that a majority even- could recommend that Mr. be impeached. But how the aches that recommended on what basis figures heavily the actions ter by the full House and, Nixon is impeached, by the

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Associated Press  
Vietnam veterans and their supporters clash with Washington police near Capitol.

In Washington March

## Veterans of Vietnam Protest Over Benefits

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—Vietnam veterans and their supporters marched through Washington today to support their demands for improved benefits and implementation of the Paris peace agreements.

At least 1,700 persons marched past two of Washington's historic monuments and held a rally on the Ellipse, south of the White House.

Picking up contingents at the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial before holding the rally, the group chanted slogans seeking, among other things, amnesty for war resisters.

The group mingled with tourists at the American Folk Life Exhibit near the Lincoln Memorial, and several tourists in pass-

ing tour buses waved at the demonstrators and picked up their chant. No incidents of violence were reported today.

Yesterday, however, a group of demonstrators clashed with police. Police attacked members of the veterans group when about 300 persons attempted to march to the Capitol from their base on the Mall between the Washington Monument and the Capitol, numerous witnesses said.

"We were stopped trying to go four different ways and finally, after having been blocked at each attempt, we tried going around the edge and were attacked by the police," said Brian Adams of Chicago, a national coordinator of the group. Five persons were arrested and charged with parading without a permit. At least eight demonstrators

were treated at hospitals for injuries, including two broken arms, and two policemen were treated for bruises.

The protesters, eventually permitted to proceed, reached the rear steps of the Capitol, where they voiced demands that the Vietnam peace accords be implemented.

Two of five former prisoners of war addressed the crowd.

Ron Kovic, a spokesman for the Bonus March, said his group was beginning a series of protests to focus attention on the plight of the veterans.

Mr. Kovic, now confined to a wheelchair, once led a group of veterans to the top of the Washington Monument to draw attention to their complaints that benefits available to Vietnam-era veterans are insufficient.

## 2 Democrats Assail Vote Fund Charges

McGovern, Humphrey Criticize Senate Unit

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., has accused the staff of the Senate Watergate committee of coming close to playing a political dirty trick against him by criticizing his campaign finances.

In a related matter, a lawyer for Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., submitted affidavits and a legal brief yesterday defending Sen. Humphrey's use of \$109,000 in personal funds in his 1972 campaign for the party's presidential nomination. The committee staff had questioned the legality of the donation.

Sen. McGovern, in a letter to the committee's chairman, Sam Ervin, D-N.C., that was released yesterday, objected strongly to a leaked report in which the staff said his campaign organization may have violated the spirit of the law in settling leftover bills for less than the full amounts.

"This leaked language has already tarnished the legacy of my campaign," he said. "Indeed, all things considered, I think the preparation of such language and its circulation to the press comes far closer to the sort of dirty-tricks activity which has been among the subjects of the committee's investigation."

### Spirit of the Law

The staff report, which was released to newsmen last week, suggested that Sen. McGovern's campaign may have violated the spirit of the law forbidding corporations from donating money to federal campaigns.

It said that leftover campaign bills from several corporations had been settled for \$35,322 less than the full amounts due, while \$340,416 raised for the presidential campaign was shifted to McGovern's senatorial re-election race this year in South Dakota.

Sen. McGovern said the leftover bills from several corporations had been settled for \$35,322 less than the full amounts due, while \$340,416 raised for the presidential campaign was shifted to McGovern's senatorial re-election race this year in South Dakota.

He said the funds were not available for use in paying off debts incurred by the national McGovern campaign.

"I think specifically in this instance it was the President," Colson replied. He added that Dr. Kissinger's desire and the desire of others to get out everything.

Judge Gerhard Gesell asked:

"What kind of information?"

Colson answered: "Any information that would bear on Dr. Kissinger's motives on what had been done, those with whom he might have been active, an effort to counter public views he was expressing. I think derogatory is a fair characterization... of the information, damaging to him, yes."

Financing Obtained

Colson then detailed how he obtained financing for the "plumbers" operation to gain access to Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatric files, maintaining at the same time he never knew the nature of the project in advance.

He said that former National Security Council aide David Young Jr., a co-director of the "plumbers" unit, met him in a hallway and "made some reference to needing funds for an operation that had been approved by Mr. Ellsberg."

Colson said he then called Mr. Ellsberg either in late August or early September.

"Mr. Ellsberg said Mr. Krogh needed \$5,000 and could I obtain it... Ellsberg said Mr. Krogh needed it right away... and said I should check with former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman that he had a fund for this sort of thing," Colson said.

Colson said he called Mr. Haldeman as Mr. Ellsberg suggested. Mr. Haldeman apparently rejected Colson's request and Colson financed the operation another way.

Colson said he talked to Mr. Ellsberg after the operation had taken place, and that Mr. Ellsberg "told me there had been an attempt to obtain Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatric records—something to the effect of the boys tried to obtain the records and they failed."

U.S. Clears Increases  
In Pacific Air Fares

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday approved increases in air fares on routes over the North and Central Pacific by 4 per cent, effective July 15. The raises will not apply to flights between the U.S. mainland and Hawaii or Alaska.

The board said the increases are designed to cover part of the added costs incurred because of rising fuel prices.

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**King's Ransom**  
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superior  
SCOTCH





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## Diplomatic Docking

When President Nixon returned to the United States on the eve of its Independence Day, it is quite possible that Americans were as much impressed by the disappointments of his visit to Moscow as by his accomplishments. Mr. Nixon's emphasis on the personal nature of his relationships with Mr. Brezhnev, the inability of American television crews to broadcast material on dissidence within the Soviet Union, the failure to achieve an agreement on limiting offensive nuclear weapons—all these loomed large in the public consciousness.

One could make a contrary argument, of course. The control of underground nuclear testing as between the superpowers has great significance, especially in the wake of the Indian blast; there were numerous other agreements on a variety of matters that will foster a sense of common interest between Americans and Russians. And even the curious imposition of censorship on the American television broadcasts had its own ironical benefits. It emphasized the existence of persons and movements within the Soviet Union that are battling the establishment there—and in a form that shows that while oppression still exists within the Soviet system, it is markedly different in form and less arbitrary than once was the case. It is not so long ago that the only information about the exercise of state power over individuals came through the distorted version of state trials, or word leaked out to the West surreptitiously.

But casting up the debits and credits of the Nixon mission in this form can convey

all the excitement of an accountant bent over the ledgers of the corner grocery store. Perhaps intentionally, Mr. Nixon supplied a more imaginative figure of speech. In his talk from Moscow, he spoke of the complexities involved in Soviet-American relations, and as a technological instance cited cooperation in space exploration. There, he said, "standardization of docking techniques" would permit "international rescue missions" should a space team encounter difficulties.

Diplomatically, too, Moscow and Washington have been trying to standardize their docking techniques, not simply by making summits among their leaders routine, but by developing methods whereby policies can converge. This is a delicate and difficult process—those who have watched, heard or read about the linking of space capsules high above the earth, when two different mechanisms must be neatly joined while in swift motion, and when an error or a mechanical failure can mean disaster, will get the point. Also, no computer yet devised can rationalize the multitude of facts and emotions that govern the needs and aspirations of two great and diverse societies, to lay down precise and accurate rules for bringing them together.

The disappointment of the Moscow and Yalta meetings as well as their successes were part of the docking techniques that must be mastered. And the result, however the balance is struck, is a tribute to will and persistence on both sides. It may yet provide the means to organize international rescue missions in a crisis.

## The Issues in Canada

Canada's political leaders are again giving the world a demonstration of how to conduct a civilized, responsible election campaign. The big question is whether this model effort will pay off at the polls Monday by providing Canada with an effective government after 20 months of Prime Minister Trudeau's minority Liberal administration.

There is danger that the election not only will fail to break the virtual deadlock in the Commons between the Liberals and the opposition Progressive Conservatives, but will intensify the polarization that is jeopardizing Canada's future as one nation.

If the Liberals win largely on the basis of a sweep in predominantly French-speaking Quebec while losing even the meager ground they had held west of Ontario, the policy differences between the federal government and those of the Western provinces will inevitably be widened. Conversely, a Conservative victory achieved in face of a shut-out in Quebec would widen the English-French division across Canada and strengthen the separatist movement.

To their credit, Messrs. Trudeau and Robert Stanfield, the Conservative leader, have

done their best to keep the emotive language problem out of the campaign. The effort of the leaders to downgrade language as an issue was not helped by the timing of a new bill by the Liberal government of Quebec to make French the official language of the province.

This comprehensive effort to give a priority status to French in business and education has rekindled the fears of Quebec's English-speaking minority and aroused resentments all across Canada.

However, the principal issue in the election is the 10.4 per cent inflation rate that Mr. Trudeau's administration has been no more effective in controlling than most other Western governments. Mr. Stanfield has made it the centerpiece of his campaign attack.

The two major party leaders have all but ignored Canada's relations with the United States and the emotional issue of American investments in Canada. That strategy affronts some Canadian nationalists, but it is a mark of the mature level of this campaign.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Argentina After Peron

Now General Peron has gone and with him, presumably, any hope that he could suddenly bring back the age which appears so glided in the memories of many people. This could produce a healthy reassessment of present-day realities or it could inaugurate a difficult period of political polarization. It certainly leaves a big hole in the politics of Argentina. When Peron returned to power last year he was an old man in poor health with no clear program or cohesive party, but he retained some of his old skills and loyalties and managed to tilt the balance of his party away from the left-wing groups that had clustered round it in opposition. He now leaves power in the hands of his widow, who has far less experience and support. She retains his cabinet, but for how long is impossible to say. There are deep splits in the country and a strong though disunited movement on the left which feels cheated of the hopes that it built up during General Peron's exile.

From the Times (London).

### Nixon's Moscow Summit

Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow seems to have demonstrated a considerable toughening of the public mood (in the United States). True, Senator Jackson has been able to obstruct concessions in trading policy until Russia shows more liberality about emigration—although in practice there has still been a big expansion. There has also been increasing criticism of the 1972 nuclear arms agreement, which Russia exploited to her advantage. The arrest of Jews and dissidents, under Mr. Nixon's nose as it were, has not helped. Yet all this falls short of explaining why America has apparently been transformed into a nation of hawks, watching Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger with beady eyes, eager to pounce and rend them should they make the slightest concession. . . . In reality, much of the sudden awakening to the dangers of detente is part of the psychological warfare in a vendetta against Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger. It is, of course, to be hoped that the mood of increased realism about Russian motives, however generated, may persist: that the voice of the doves will remain muted.

From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

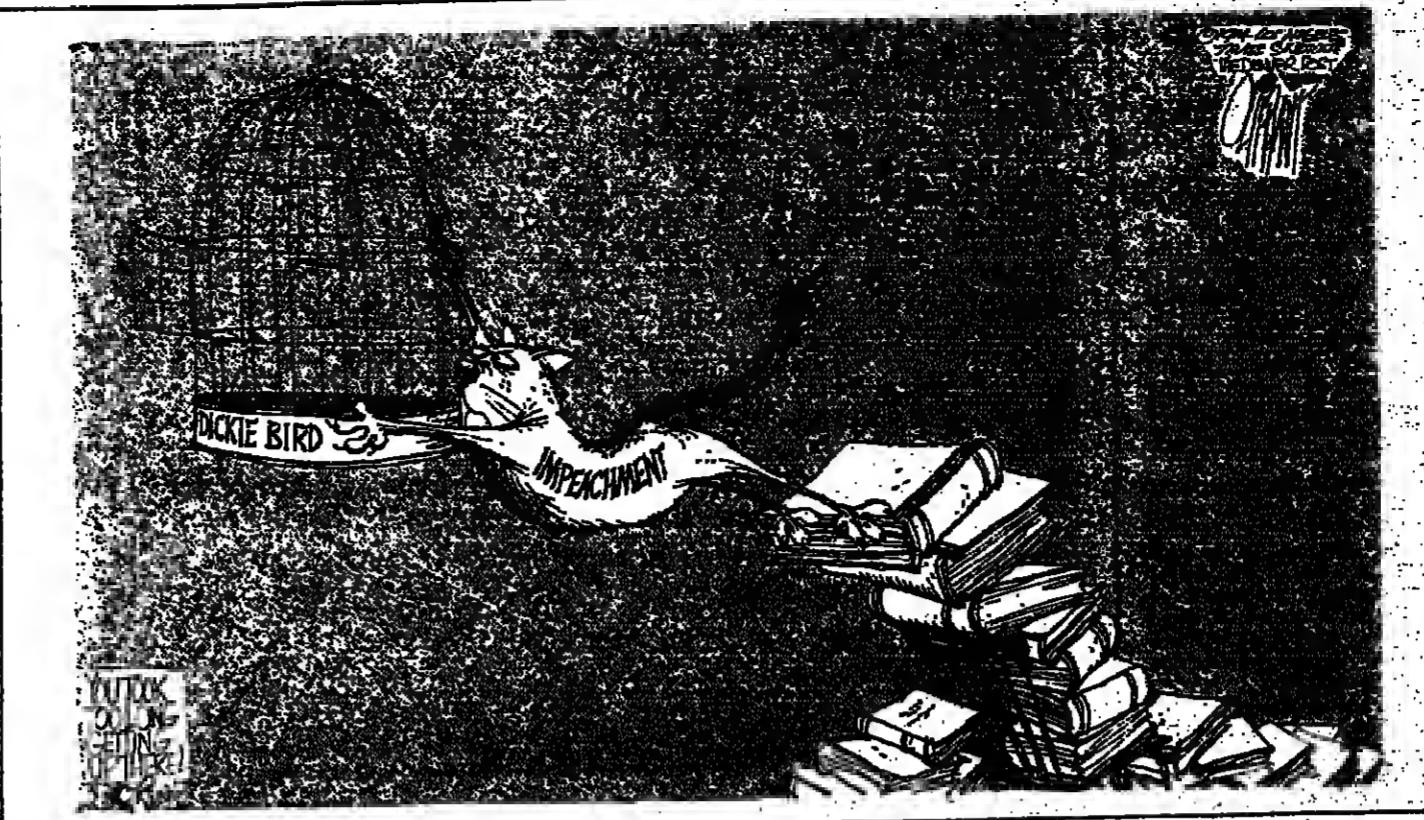
July 5, 1899

PARIS—Cooch at least Joe day in the year all Americans are of one mind. They drop every difference and "celebrate the Fourth." They celebrated it nobly yesterday, and were it not purely a democratic festival, one could say they celebrated it quite royally. All over the city, all day long, the Stars and Stripes were fluttering side by side with the Tricolor, a symbol of the time-honored friendship between the American and the French Republics.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 5, 1924

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Calvin Coolidge Jr., the youngest son of the President, is seriously ill with septic poisoning following the breaking of blisters on his foot during a friendly tennis match. Dr. John Dever, a specialist, was called from Philadelphia to confer with White House physicians. The consultation was decided upon after young Calvin had developed a fever. The President and Mrs. Coolidge have cancelled all appointments, including a Potomac cruise.



## In Congress Assembled — (Then and Now)

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—"When in the Course of Human Events..." JEFFERSON commenced the reading of the draft Declaration.

HUTCHINSON said all could agree with the general sentiments expressed, and he congratulated the gentleman from Virginia on his phrases, but the question before this Continental Congress was necessarily one of specifics. What had the King done to call for so drastic a remedy?

JEFFERSON referred to the Facts enumerated in the declaration. The King had obstructed the Administration of Justice, affected to render the military independent of the civil power, imposed taxes on us without our consent and refused his assent to laws most wholesome and necessary for the public good. There had been a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations.

The enumeration smacked too much of Policy, RHODES thought. They were actions on which statesmen might differ. A tax on tea, a few troops quartered here or there, and obstruction of justice: What did such things really matter? The King might have been wiser to adopt other policies, but mistakes were not ground for grave retribution.

DENNIS agreed. Where were the crimes? he asked. His people had no stomach for recrimine and they would not want him to break with the King unless there were unanswerable proof of some awful crime.

J. ADAMS said the gentleman asked for proof but closed his eyes to what all others could see. Did he expect a confession?

This King had trampled on the legal rights of thousands of his ministers had brazenly admitted it, and his own words were spread on the record. On such overwhelming evidence the ordinary citizen would long since have been indicted and jailed. Was the King to face no accounting?

LOTT thought there was more emotion than reason in such arguments. A King was not like other men. If we called him to account for his wrongs, we risk the stability of institutions. Coercion should not be for the monarch but for the monarchy. Injure the order of society and no one would gain but the Radicals.

Similar sentiments were expressed by WIGGINS. The country's business was in a parlous state and it would be foolish to risk radical political measures. In truth he suspected that underneath the lofty language of the Declaration lay arguments of party and sect, and they must be resisted by men with stake in the established order.

BARRY said the Congress should never have allowed itself to be pushed to this point. The King has done nothing before him. The press had exaggerated—had maligned the King's character. Indeed, the press was the villain of the piece. It was rank with prejudice.

DR. FRANZLIN expressed astonishment at what he had heard.

Could any reasonable man really defend this King, or pretend that the case against him was partisan or biased? Why, it was only a few months since a leading figure in the King's party, SCOTT, had described his performance as "shabby, immoral and disgusting."

This view was supported by HANCOCK. The press that had criticized the King lately inclined some who had been his faithful adherents. The great Tribune

had called for an end to his reign. HEARST said he had been "convicted by his own words."

GENERAL ST. CLAIR advised against hasty action. The evidence was not as it seemed. Time should be allowed to consider the King's arguments. There was no special significance in today's date, July 4, 1776: why rush to a decision, that might be regretted later?

Several delegates moved to

table the Declaration. JEFFERSON expostulated.

RHODES offered a substitute incorporating some of the language of the original draft:

"Government long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes. We therefore petition His Majesty, in the most humble Terms, to respect our inalienable Rights and restore peace and commerce with his colonies."

© The New York Times

## The Ultimate Portfolio Manager

By Harry Weber

NEW YORK—Theologians and laymen forever ponder and speculate about God's motivations. His decisions on mankind and sometimes, of course, His very existence. I shall not discuss the latter question; rather I shall assume that He exists. Instead, I plan to explore the question, how does God decide who shall be rewarded and who shall be punished?

But first, I must explain that whenever I shall refer to God's "analysis" or "evaluation" I will not really mean "analysis" and "evaluation." Being omniscient, God never analyzes or evaluates—He does it at all times. Therefore, the discussion will not present a model of analysis that God uses, but a model of analysis that may simulate how God knows.

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Finally, we must establish that God has a cardinal unit of morality having negative, zero and positive values. It must be a cardinal unit of morality—allowing us to state, for example, that action A is assigned ten "moral" while action B is assigned 11 morals. Cardinality enables us to state that action B has 10 per cent more moral content than does action A.

### God's Standards

Many people will surely object to such a nonrelativistic moral code. They may contend that God has different standards of behavior for different societies, so that a given practice, such as cannibalism, may rate negative ten morals in the Western world and rate zero morals in the jungles of New Guinea. The model I am hubristically constructing can accommodate the relativistic point of view through the introduction of "morbidity tables." Each of these tables assigns a unique moral value to a given action, depending on the society in which the action is executed.

Thus, I assert that God is omniscient, that He endowed man with intelligence and free will, and that He measures, rewards and punishes man for the moral effects of his free will. Hitler lived. Hitler was evil. I assume that Hitler did not meet God's expected rate of return, and that God knew that Hitler would not meet His rate-of-return expectations.

Admittedly, such an inductive argument, deriving its strength from an example, is an extreme example at that—it is a poor substitute for a deductive argument. Nevertheless, I shall consider it evidence that God may utilize His presence in "evaluating" the morality of man but does not utilize it in deciding how to punish or reward him.

I assert that God seeks a minimum rate of return on each of his investments (human beings). Of course, there is just as much logical basis for the contrary assertion—that God has no such rate-of-return expectation for each of us. I, however, choose to believe in the latter, more purposeful cosmic structure.

At this juncture a serious

philosophical dilemma cannot be ignored, for it may be asserted that God can guarantee any moral rate of return that He desires; in fact, that if He wanted to guard against moral imperfection in mankind, He would have created perfectly moral humans. His omnipotence and omniscience make man's attempts to meet His moral expectations a travesty, a charade.

### A Trilogy

The problem with which we are struggling is really the result of a trilogy of concepts: God's motivation, His omniscience and man's free will. We shall never know God's motives in creating a powerful intelligent animal possessing potential for both good and evil.

However, given that God created a morally imperfect animal on earth, there is no logical conflict or mutual exclusion between His omniscience and man's free will. We shall never know God's motives in creating a powerful intelligent animal possessing potential for both good and evil.

God, periodically judges each man's morally responsible life-time to date. At these intervals He measures each human's life-time-to-date accumulation of morals. In addition to applying the rate of return relevant to the present judgment period, He discounts the morals generated in each past period by that period's hurdle rate.

### Reckard

If a given person's discounted moral flow equals or exceeds M—the universal moral endowment of all humans, that person will be rewarded.

However, a person who has not been productive enough in accumulating morals will have a discounted moral flow less than M—resulting in some form of punishment for his subpar performance.

A person's moral flow is determined by God via "analysis" of that person's native intelligence, health, inherited wealth, innate personality, as well as of the changes in these factors over time. For example, changes in a man's wealth, health, intelligence and personality—particularly due to his rewards and/or punishments for past behavior— influence the formulation of the hurdle rate for the Judgment period.

In conclusion, I cannot claim that this analysis even if correct has any practical utility, for no man knows the morals return God expects of him; nor the immensely complex, morally table God uses to judge his actions. I can, however, conclude with great confidence that all believers in God should be risk-averse and assume that God has high rates-of-return expectations of them. Such assumptions will tend to encourage them to greater than otherwise production.

### The Analogy

Continuing the analogy between the moral portfolio manager and the supreme portfolio manager, we assert that the moral portfolio manager concerns, or at least should concern himself with the co-variance of the returns of the securities in his portfolio. He may suffer securities with low

for the developing countries. For many more years than four after her death in 1970, her memory should be kept bright and shining.

HEINZ NORDEN

### Books for Children

There is a serious omission that should be rectified in Herbert R. Lottman's article describing efforts to create good books for children in the East (INT'L, June 20). The true pioneer of international children's literature after the last war was the incomparable and indomitable Jella Lepman who, thanks to Hitler, became a British citizen. After serving, I am proud to say, as my close associate, when I was editor of the U.S.-sponsored post-war picture news magazine, Hente, published in Munich, she established in that city, almost single-handedly, the first International Youth Library, which she headed for years and from which also sprang the International Board on Books for Young People, first to grapple with the problems of creating a children's literature

for fear of either being discriminated against as part of a "minority group" or accused of exploitation of somebody or something by someone.

A.M.R.

### Xenakis' Role

Greek composer Iannis Xenakis, in an obvious gesture of support and solidarity, said that he had dedicated the score of "Cendrilles" to Dr. and Mrs. Perdigão, president of "Lisbon's mighty Gulbenkian Foundation and director of its music department, respectively, who committed this work and promoted its premiere.

But what about the Portuguese composers? Is any of them as thoughtful as Mr. Xenakis? Barely! Barely! Portuguese leading musicians do, mostly, agree that Mrs. Perdigão "has not served the needs of the people."

But what does Mr. Xenakis? "whose concern for the people almost no one could doubt"—know about the situation, thoughts and feelings of his Portuguese colleagues?

Dr. ALVARO CASSUTO, Berlin.

## Magic Word

### In Soviet Rhetoric

By William Safire

MOSCOW—The central fact of the third Nixon-Brezhnev summit is that the two leaders tried—and failed—to establish a momentum that was intended to make it impossible for their successors to change the direction of their policies.

The magic word in all Communist rhetoric these days is "irreversible." The joint communiqué speaks redundancy of the imperative necessity of making the process of improving U.S.-Soviet relations irreversible. Both leaders envisage the snowballing of the peace-making process as the only way to influence the man who will come after them. To this bandwagon effect of peacemaking, "personal relationships" are trivial. Nixon's protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. More to the point is the creation of what the President calls "a positive state in peace"—a web of mutually profitable enterprises that a renewal of tensions would jeopardize. In relentlessly weaving that web, the President aims to protect his successor from the need to pander to the isolationist impulses that periodically afflict the American people.

Leonid Brezhnev also seeks to reach into the future, past the present Politburo, whose members now average 65 years of age. If he were to leave the stage suddenly, his place would probably be taken by Andrei Kirilenko, a capable manager who has followed Brezhnev up the ladder but is hardly a generator of momentum. The General Secretary hopes instead, to outlast his contemporaries and to deliver the reins to a man at least 15 years younger, one accustomed to the achievement of Communist goals by subtle and patient means.

That is why this was a summit concerned mainly with summits to come. Having a summit merely to have a summit seems an odd notion; unless the purpose of both men is taken into account—in this case, to make unbreakable

Mag

In

## The Dachshund Who G Out at Maxim's

Hebe Dorsey

July 4 (IHT)—Nathalie, a dachshund and favorite in Paris, which is happen if you eat at all the time. For the years, she dined on green beans, slept on and played with the i belonging to Baron otschild. So naturally, heavy bottomed. But she had to do was sit and look up with eyes. Eventually, some hoist her up on the counter which is where she is.

Nathalie is through living and high society. Madame Paulette, after 40 years in check.

Paulette is a warm, woman, who always wore pearls on the job. She everybody because she's a ticket to a customer never gave anyone the

An Honor

Paulette (real name Payne) knows everybody, she so and so, she's the one who always wears hats and gloves. As for men if they did not wear gloves, bowler hats and carry gold

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1974

## FINANCE

## Money Rates Decline in Germany

## Bundesbank Acts to Increase Liquidity

EXPORT, July 4.—Interest in the money market here rose to 9 to 10 per cent for funds today from yesterday's 10 to 10.5 per cent following by the Bundesbank's decision to loosen restrictions on how to increase the money supply.

Decline in interest rates, commercial banks acted on the Bundesbank's decision to Lombard credit-loans with securities as collateral, the official interest rate

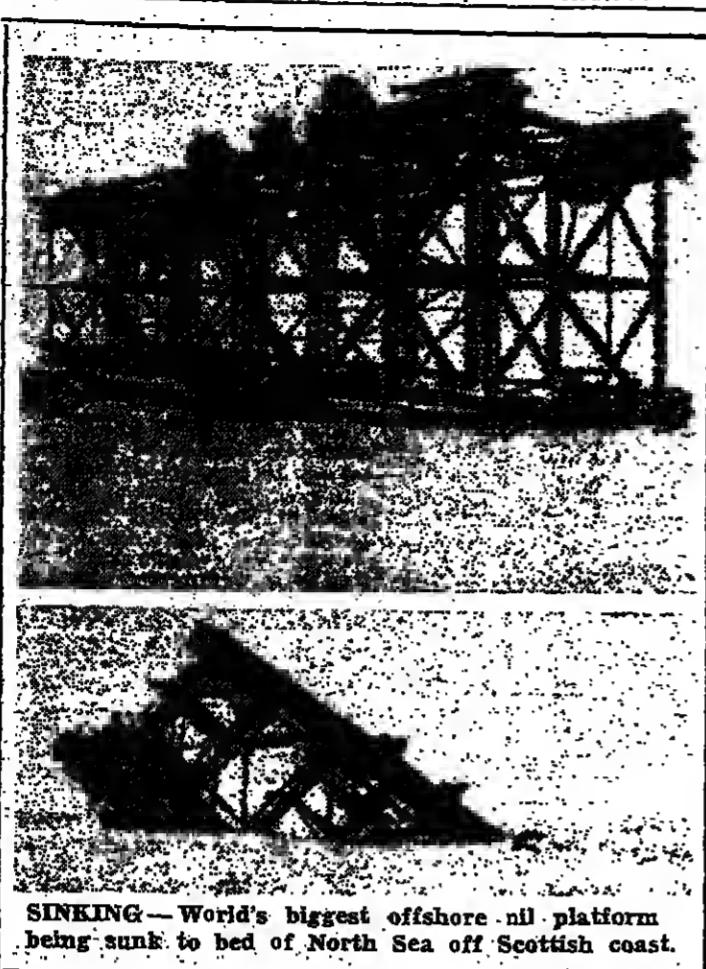
decline was suspended in 1973, and a special facility—now suspended—introduced at a rate of 10.5 per cent.

parallel action that will inject some 2.5 billion marks into the economy, then ease liquidity pressures will be allowed to 10 percent of their redemptions at the Bundesbank's 7.5 percent that has force since May 31.

Explaining the moves, Bundesbank president Karl Klaesel acted to head off liquidity situation in mid-August.

Klaesel said the central bank also wanted to avoid the liquidity squeeze the collapse last week.

Herstatt Demise Tied to Markets' Moves



SINKING—World's biggest offshore oil platform being sunk to bed of North Sea off Scottish coast.

## Soviet Railroad Work Starts

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has begun construction of an ambitious 2,000-mile-long railroad in Siberia to provide access to some of the

rich natural resources of potential interest to the West.

The East Siberian rail line, known as the Baikal-Amur mainline, will be one of the priority projects of a new 15-year economic program that is to be promulgated next year and will run from 1976 to 1990.

The project was disclosed last March in a speech by Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader. Thousands of construction workers, including many young people, have already been sent to the area.

Among the Siberian resources that will be made accessible by the Baikal Railroad, as it is commonly called, is the large Udkan copper deposit, east of Lake Baikal. The Russians have offered joint copper-development deals to Japan and France, but the absence of transportation has been one obstacle to final agreements.

Although the immediate aim of the railroad is to open up the Udkan copper reserves and other remote mineral and timber resources, the line will also provide an alternative east-west transport route to the Pacific Coast to the north of the present Trans-Siberian railroad. Some military analysts have noted that the trans-Siberian runs through an exposed area close to the Chinese border.

The new Baikal-Amur railroad will traverse virtually unpopulated, mountainous terrain 150 to 300 miles north of the trans-Siberian.

The Baikal Railroad will intersect a north-south line already under construction from the trans-Siberian northward to a coking-coal deposit in the Chulman district of southern Yakutia. The coal area is being developed jointly with the Japanese under a \$450-million agreement signed earlier this year.

Coffee Group to Act In London, N.Y. Marks

PARIS, July 4 (AP-DJ).—The board of Cafe-Mundial Ltd., an organization recently formed by Brazil, Colombia, the Ivory Coast and Portugal (Angola), said today it had decided to intervene on the New York and London coffee markets to support prices.

After a two-day board meeting here, Cafe-Mundial directors agreed to authorize Cafe-Mundial to strengthen its members' policies of withholding stocks from the market and to reinforce the group's financial structure.

When in Washington, D.C. "Our 28th Year"

MEET ME AT

BLACKIE'S House of Beef.

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

## Midday Indicated Prices

	U.S. Dollars	£ Sterling	Convertible Bonds
U.S. Bonds			
70s-87	74	84	Convertible Bonds
71s-87	75	75	Addressing 44-88
72s-87	76	76	82
73s-87	77	77	83
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## vie Named England's Soccer Leader

England, July 4.—On Revie, manager of son Leeds United, to named England's soccer interim manager.

treacher made the an- after a 65-minute to accept the resigne- Revie, 49, who played in the Second Division its English soccer over decade.

a former Leeds and side-right, was con- one of the country's vicars.

Football Association, nials English soccer.

All Ramsey earlier

this year after England was eliminated from the current World Cup soccer champion.

Revie's first task would be to fly to Munich tomorrow to watch the West Germany-Netherlands game Sunday for the title.

The FA said Revie has a five- year contract. Croker declined to discuss Revie's pay, but British press reports put it at £20,000 (\$48,000) a year—three times more than Ramsey was paid.

Revie said his first aim as England's leader "must be to build up a 'World Cup side for 1978.'

"I would like to see a closer relationship with the schools (football) association and the FA to get back to teaching the children in schools nothing else but 'soccer,'" he said.

"Watching Holland and West Germany demonstrates how important this is."

Croker declined to comment on press speculation that Leeds demanded £200,000 compensation from the FA to release Revie.

"We are saying nothing about compensation at all," Croker said. "We have come to terms with Leeds in every respect."

## land's Play Merits Consolation

Brian Glanville

July 4 (UPI)—We are, one is tempted to say, inevitable. World Cup Germany against the is in a match which cast but could and superb. As for Saturday's match in Munich I should be: so it was by Poland: likes and admires the were so unlucky to lost yesterday to West Helmut Schoen, the team manager, was for them. I spoke at an area near Munich, said Schoen, "a very

They too, could be

the last years. I have

last October and it was

the same team. I al-

ways Poland had a very

especially very fast

These are the fastest

I have seen in world

and Gadocha is a player

class."

## ormans Set Summer Mark, a Record

IN, July 4 (AP)—East athletes established two records today in the men's throw and in the women's freestyle swim.

official East Berlin news

ADN said Reinhard A. threw the hammer 261 inches in a Leipzig track- and meet, bettering the old of 260-6 held by West Ger- Walter Schmidt.

Heider, 26, swapped the freestyle at the East men's championships in Ros- 57.51 seconds, bettering vious world mark of 57.84.

id.

er at Henley ace Old Rival

Y. England, July 4

U.S. sculling champion

rowed to victory today

Henley Royal Regatta to

challenge for the Dis-

to get to Sunday's final he

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Henley crew of Ireland,

Henley champion, in

second round

business administration

Philadelphia, advanced

opponent, Sean Noonan

d, failed to show up at

rain.

Montparnasse

LE PARNASSIEN

and its

TERRACE

PRICE FARES

350.

1 person

